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MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN.

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AGRICULTURE.

FARM WORK FOR DECEMBER.

Blow, blow! ye wintry winds, and bid the farmer to ward off your force. Winter has come, cold, cold winter. The sun

has lost his power. The north winds rule on land, and stormy ocean. Come mariners! away; and tempt no more the treacherous doep, while Boreas holds the reins.

Sective winder—welcome to youth whose warm. Frosty winter-welcome to youth whose warm

Frosty winter—welcome to youth whose warm blood quickens with approach of leisure—of holidays on skates, and sleds, and rackets. The time may come when you will hail, with heartiest pleasure the returning sun, and bid warm weather welcome.—When your frosty heads will cower, and retreat because the state of the state When your frosty heads will cower, and retreat before the elements that mock old age. The first care of the farmer, when winter comes,

is his live stock that look up to him alone for susin March, for their forage is entirely changes had day, and dry food is substituted for awest pastures.

The round turnips that you have carefully stored should now be freely parcelled out. They gain nothing had been substituted by the specific of the substitute o

tended in winter while the funds hold out. Parents and guardians, see that your young people lose not a day's attendance on your district schools. One indulgence leads to another; and certificates in excuse the different people is a digested, so to speeds,—that is, it is assimilated with an dundergoes the process of, being

dulgency reads to another; and certificates in excuse we only a plague to the master.

An order to have your boy dismissed half an hour But not only does water serve as a carrier of before the school closes, creates as much and more the food of plants into their roots and through

We are more and more in favor of cutting up the straw and hay and stalks that are to be the superit of cattle through the winter. We have sometimes argued that the best kinds of hay completely cured, could not be much improved by cutting fine; and that horses may as well fit it with their teeth as to "touble gemmen" to cut if for them.

The reader must bear in mind that water is a compound body—that it is composed of hydrogen gas and oxygen gas—and that it can be decomposed again into those two gases.

Thus if you burn a jet of hydrogen gas in the

A horse that is worked will fill himself sooner, leaving more time to sleep and rest, when his hay is

Ordinary, common water. Thus is posed.

Then again, if you wish to decompose water, the posed.

of the best quality; that even horses are forced to eat hay that was not well cared, and that straw of all kinds is so coarse that cattle cannot be expected to thrive upon it, though it may keep them alive.

Straw therefore and the coarse kinds of grass ought to undergo some preparation before they are offered to be masticated by cattle. It may not pay the cost of the water which enters into the composition of their component parts, viz. their hydrogen. From the same source they obtain very considerable supplies of oxygen.

All the water which enters into the composition of their composition of their composition.

to cut and moisten all the winter food of the young cattle. But cows, working and fatting exen, as well

neighbors, Ruggles, Nourse & Co., have sold a large number of these, and we find that purchasers wh have used them for two years past are well pleased

The price of these cutters bears no proportion to those sold in Baltimore; ten or fifteen dollars being all that is asked for a straw cutter of the best kind. We believe that all farmers will find their account in preparing their food for their neat stock. Cown that give milk in winter absolutely require moist food to fill their udders. A little wetting, and a lit-tle sprinkling of meal will make much difference in the quantity of their milk.

Have any of our farmers tried extensively the plan of steaming hay for cows? The theory seems plausible, and we wait to lean if any one has gained enough by it to repay the labor.

ON WATER AND ITS USES TO AGRI-

CULTURE.

It was my intention to have considered in this

any remarks, except those which bear directly on the uses of water to the vegetable world, and its action in the soil.

1st. The uses of Water to Vegetation. tenace. They are dumb and need his special care.

They suffer more from neglect at this senson than in March, for their forage is entirely changed in a day of the substances which enter into the composition of plants, it may be expected that the Creator has endowed it with a variety of uses,

rost. They will never be more serviceable to your young stock than in the month of December.—
Feed out freely now and you shorten their winter—their time of dry fodder.

Cows in milk, and fatting oxen, need roots.—
Cows may have turnips and carrots and beets. Too many turnips may injure their milk. But one peck each day, given with regularity to a cow, has injured no milk that we have ever tasted.

The old horse will care but little for your turnip feed. But carrots he will not forget after he has The old horse will care but little for your tarnip feed. But carrots he will not forget after he has been once introduced to them. Carrots give old dobbin a glossy coat and a nimble gait, without engendering gout, or breaking out his grinders in manching. Feed pretty fall in these first cold days and you will need the less in March.

If the rye and oats and wheat and barley are not all threshed they should be, for fear of rats and mice and dirty hens. The only apology that can be offered for deferring this business to December, is the want of leisure arising from improvements on the belost entirely to the cultivated crops.

vegetation of some neighboring forest, and thus be lost entirely to the cultivated erops.

We have had so much good out door weather, since the grain harvest, that we have hardly had time to look into the grain scaffolds.

Wood should be hauled in the winter season, and December is usually the best month for this business.

January and February are more windy months, and the snows are piled up too deep for good sledding.

Country Schools should be constantly attended in winter while the funds hold out. Parents

confusion in a large school than tardiness in the morning. Dont perplex a faithful shoolmaster by interferring with your special legislation. General laws are more equal, and the rules of the school must be established by him who presides over it.

In order to explain this, I must a little anuelpate the matter proves a tyrant, as some masters will,
let him be punished by the regular tribunals. He
must be made to know, if he knows it not, that he
has not absolute power to do as he pleases with his
charge. If he punishes uareasonably, he is himself
liable to punishment. liable to punishment.

A full knowledge of this trath will not weaken the authority of a reasonable master; and children are not made more unruly by a knowledge that the master cannot play the tyrant with impunity.

HAY AND STRAW CUTTERS—
We are more and more in favor of cutting up fine the straw and hay and stalks that are to be the sup-

But we are coming in favor of cutting fine all kinds are it will complaine during combustion with the of hay and straw and mixing with them a little meal oxygen gas, which exists always in the ordinary atmosphere—and the combination will be WATER, ordinary, common water. Thus is water com-

this prepared; and cows in milk evidently yield their ticks in greater abundance on cut and moistened hay and meal than on dry food of the best quality. But however this may be it is to be considered by all farmers that much of the hay that is fedout is not of the heat quality; that even horses are forced to of the heat quality; that even horses are forced to metal forming the oxide of iron or zine. Thus

to cut and moisten all the winter food of the young cattle. But cows, working and fatting exen, as well as horses, may be fed better, and at much less expense on cut feed than on any other.

One of our neighbors, who looks closely into this matter, tells us that he keeps his horse on this kind of food at half the cost of good clear hay. This horse is large, and would eat two hundreds of good hay in a week, if he was kept on hay alone. But his cut atraw and meal during the last winter did not cost half the price of two hundreds of hay.

Hay was sold in many places last spring for one dellar per hundred, while imported corn ranged from 50 to 70 cents per bushel.

Hay is not now quite as high, and corn is higher. But our neighbor saved more than half the cost last year, and he has no doubt he now saves fully half by the use of a straw cutter. And his horse performmore labor than his would on the best of hay without grain.

There are various kinds of straw cutters in use.—Horses there have long been used to cut feed. The owness could hardly get along without it, as they have more straw than hay, and as grain is cheaper there than at the north.

Towns a's Straw Cutter seems to be the one that is most approved by those who have tried them. Our

Clay soils are greatly improved by coarse vegetable manures, straw, corn-stalks, chips, &c., which tend to the separation of its particles. The addition of sand is very beneficial, but this is too expensive for large fields. Lime is also a valuable material for a clay soil, as by the chemical combinations which are thereby induced, the

BOSTON, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 5, 1846.

crowd into his streets; and as many plants and flowers as he can get into those tubfuls of earth —the city gardens.

The value of water to plants is not confined to such portions as are imbibed by the roots. Vegetation inhales the moisture of the air when in the form of Dew; it gems its leaves, gathering in clustering pearly drops over the foliage of the wide-spreading oak—or bending with its delicious moisture the frail stem of the newly-born flower. The theory of Dew is very simple—but the cause of its gentle visitings was long looked upon as a mystery—as one of those inexplicable things which the Creator sent to bless the world; of which none knew whence it came or whither it went. I may briefly state the action of water when it appears in the form of Dew.

The atmosphere contains always a certain amount of watery vapor. A warm atmosphere will contain more vapor than a cold one. Suppose, for illustration's sake, a foot of air heated to 100 degrees, holds suspended in it 8 ounces of water. The same space of air at 60 degrees will only hold, say 6 ounces. If, therefore, you cool the air at 100 degrees, holding the eight ounces of water, down to 60 degrees—two owners of water must be got rid of, because the air at 60 degrees will not hold more than 6 ounces.

will only hold, say 6 ounces. If, therefore, you cool the air at 100 degrees, holding the eight onnees of water, down to 60 degrees, holding the eight onnees of water, down to 60 degrees swill not hold more than 6 ounces. The two ounces will therefore fall.

Very well—imagine the air on a summer's day to have been heated to 100 degrees. This great heat will have drawn a large quantity of moisture from the earth—as much perhaps as the air at 100 degrees will contain. The sum goes down: the earth cools: the plants and the leaves of plants are the coolest;—these cool the warm air, which surrounds them, down perhaps to 60 degrees. The air at 60 degrees will not hold as much moisture as the air at 100 degrees, of the difference must fall somewhere—it does fall—it deposits itself on the leaves of plants are closed to the flowers—trust is been to the difference must fall somewhere—it does fall—it deposits itself on the leaves of plants are closed to the flowers—trust is been to the difference must fall somewhere—it does fall—it deposits itself on the leaves of plants will be drinking in the copious deposits of Daw, while the barren road or the storile waste is not even damped by the evening fall.

The action of water in the dews forms one of the most beneficent and beautiful of the operations of Nature. During the hot day, a constant evaporation is carried on from all damp places; from useless awangs; from rivers, and the general surface of the earth. These vapors are carried about by the even-shifting winds, perhaps far away from the place of their absorption, and at evening fall they condense and descend upon the living plants—avoiding, intuitively as it were, the barren and useless dry earth, and gathering upon the expanding leaves, which are thristing for their refreshing moist very and the second of the carth. These vapor are carried about by the exern and useless dry earth, and gathering upon the expanding leaves, for the soult was a supplied to the carth. The extent metallic strains the second of the carth of t

which tend to the separation of its particles. The addition of sand is very beneficial, but this is too expensive for large fields. Lime is also a valuable material for a clay soil, as by the chemical combinations which are thereby induced, the extreme tenencity of the soil is broken up, while the lime adds an ingredient of fertility, not before possessed by it perhaps, to an adequate extent. Gygsum has the same effect in a more powerful degree. Paring and burning (by which the surface containing vegetable matter is collected into heaps and fred, reducing the mass to a charred heap, which is again spread over and mixed with the soil, produced the same result. This is a practice which has been long in use in different parts of Europe, and although attended with the soil, produced the same result. This is a practice which has been long in use in different parts of Europe, and although attended with immediate and powerful results, it is no expensive for general introduction into a country, where labor is high, and land and its products comparatively cheap.

The plonghing of elay lands for spring crops should be done in the sutumn if practicable, by which their adhesivences is temperarily destroyed, the earth is finely pulverized by the frest, and they are left in the finest condition for early spring sowing, and without additional working. If plonghed in the spring, it should be done when they are neither too wet ordy; if the former, the earth subsequently bakes, and for a long time it is almost impenetrable to the hone of the harnow: if too dry, they are so compact as to be turned over only with great effort, and then in soil loungs. The action of the atmosphere, will pulverize these masses of baked them. They also greedily seize upon and hardy against waste from drainage or evaporation for an indefinite time. Ill the growing crops demand them. They also greedily seize upon and hoard up all such fertilizing principles as are exampled to them by the air and raise. We may mention as an example of their efficiency i

burning pent-up walls, makes the air as arid and droughty, as if it had swept over the blistering sands of Arabia—The Country—the green fields—the wild woods moisten the air with their balmy breath—soften it with their silent exhalations—and yield a blessed effluence to the atmosphere, which is grateful to the lungs, refreshing to the feelings, and invigorating to the feelings, and invigorating to the feelings, and invigorating to the health. Trally, "God made the country and man made the town." If man must live in towns, let him have about him as many of God's dumb living things—The Trees—as he can dumb living things—The Trees—as he can down in the interest of the grains; and so many plants and flowers as he can get into those tubfuls of earth —the city gardens.

The clays are admirably adapted to the production of most of the grains; and the red and white from the brow chite states, and the united States. They sate to be atmosphere, by the standard point of the garden.

The chars are admirably adapted to the production of exhalation. The greatest proportion of exhalation. The particular point of the stumosphere, by the stumosphere, by the stumosphere, by the stumosphere, by the particular providence must have contemply dreamed of by those who have not specially informed the sum as many of God's dumb living things—The Trees—as he can get the him have about him as many of God's dumb living things—The trees—as he can get into those tubfuls of earth —the city gardens.

Several years ago, we threw out the sum that the separation of the white from the brow white economy. The best quality, and so peculiarly suited are they to moissure produced by a plant is hardly dreamed of by those who have not specially inf

	Germ	E	ngland.	U. States.		
Wheat,	25	bush.		28		18
Rye,	25	66		25		15
Barley,	35	44		36		25
Oats,	40	46		32		36
Peas,	26	44	30 1	to 40		25
Corn,	36	66				30
Turnips,	30 to 35	tons	30	to 35		20
Buckwheat,	27	bush.		26	15 to	30
Flax,	10	do see	ed,	10	8 to	12
Hemp,	650	lbs.	100	550		500
Potatoes,	300	bbls.		250		175

sown per acre is much larger, generally, than in this country. We quote from the table referred to above, the following:— SEED PER ACRE. SEED PER ACRE.

24 bush. 25 to 35
2 " 2 to 35
25 " 25 to 3
20 " 3 to 3
20 4" 3 to 4
25 " 3 to 8
20 qts. Clover, 14 lbs. 14 to 18 lbs. Flax, 2 to 3 bush. 2 to 3 Hemp. 24 to 3 " 3 Potatoes, 5 bush. 8 to 12

of fire or the inflaence of patrefaction, as may presuct the production of grass, of herbs, or of roots.

(Maine Farmer.

COOKING FOOD FOR CATTLE.

It may seem idle talk, to most of us, to hear anything said in favor of cooking food for cattle, especially when the market is low and cattle hardly pay their first cost when fed with as little labor as possible. It may not be amiss, however, and possibly it may be useful to many to know how other people, who are in the vicinity of a first rate cash-paying market, manage to feed cattle and earn money by it. We therefore make an extract or two from Prof. Johnston, in regard to this matter. Hearing that Mr. Marshall, near North Alterton, in England, kept double the stock, upon the same amount of turnips by his system of feeding, he went to see the mode carried into effect. He there saw 200 head of cattle feeding, a portion of which were sold off every week, and others supplied their places. What struck him as remarkable, was the state of absolute rest in which he found the eattle. There was not a single beast upon his legs; no motion was observed, which they were aware was favorable for fattening. In connection with this subject he got the following information, and in order that it might be fully understood, he would give it in a tabular form.

Linseed boiled for three hours in four gallons of water. Cut straw, ten pounds, growing corn, probably wheat] mixed with water. To be given in two messes, alternately, withtwo feeds of Sweedish turnips.

Now, the mode in which the linseed was boiled was of considerable consequence. In the first place was of considerabl

in two messes, alternately, with two feeds of Sweedish turnips.

Now, the mode in which the lieseed was boiled was of considerable consequence. In the first place it was boiled for three hours. The jelly was then poured upon crashed grain and cut straw, much in the same manner in which a man made mortar, being mixed with a shovel and allowed to stand for an hour. It was then stirred again, and after the lapse of two hours, it was given to the cattle in a hot state, and the result was, that if the animals are fed regularly on this kind of food, and turnips, alternately, they remain in a state of extraordinary quiet. They grew exceedingly fond of it. The practice was to give them a meal of the linseed mixture at six in the morning, turnips at tee, another mess of linseed in the afternoon, and turnips in the evening.

Two things were to be observed in regard to this system of feeding—first, that it consisted, in additional to turnips, of a mixture of grain, straw, and linseed, in certain quantities; that it was prepared in a particular way, and given hot; and that the reault was double the amount of stock kept upon the same amount of land. [Ubid.]

tops, vines, haslin, and other vegetable refuse of the garden.

The other fact connected with the leaf, is its function of exhalation. The greatest proportion of crude sap which accords the trank, upon reaching the leaf, is given forth again to the atmosphere, by means of a paticidarly benatified economy. The quantity of meissare produced by a plant is hardly dreamed of by those who have not specially informed the melves. The experiments of Itales have been often quoted. A sun-flower, three feet and a half high, presenting a surface of 5,616 square inches exposed to the sun, was found to perspire at the rate of twenty to thirty onnees avoirdupois every twelve hours, or seventeen fines more than a man. A vine with twelve square feet cabaled at the rate of twenty to thirty onnees avoirdupois every twelve hours, or seventeen fines more than a man. A vine with twelve square feet of foliage, lost nine ounces a day.

These are experiments upon very small plants. The vast amount of surface presented by a large tree must give off immense quantities of moisture. The practical bearings of this fact of vegetable exhalation are not a few. Wet forest lands, by being cleared of timber, become almost extinct as civilization encroaches on wild woods. The excessive dampness of crowded gardens is not singular, and still less is it strange that dwellings, covered with vines, whose windows are choked with shrabs, and whose roofs are overhang with branches of trees, should be intolerably damp; and when the good housewife is scrubbing, scouring, and brushing, and, nevertheless, marvelling that her house is so infested with mould, she hardly suspects that her troubles would be more easily removed by the axe or sw. than by all her cloths and brushes. A house should never be closely surrounded with strubs. A free circulation of air thould be maintained all about it and shade trees so disposed as to leave large openings for the light and sun to enter. The usual rains of the current season have produced so great a dampness in our residen ings for the light and sun to enter. The usual rains of the current season have produced so great a dampness in our residences that no one can fail to bave noticed its effect, both on the health of the occupants, and upon the beauty and good condition of their household substance.

[Western Farmer and Gardener.

[Western Farmer and Gardener.

PRODUCTS PER ACRE.

It is worthy of remark that the product per acre, and the suppose of the product per acre, and the suppose of the product per acre, of adulterations and impositions; for it enabled of adulterations and impositions; for it enabled limbs. [Boston Transcript

PRODUCTS PER AURE.

It is worthy of remark that the product per acre, of the principal grains and seed is much less in the United States than in England and Germany. The report of the Commissioners of Patents contains an interesting table on this subject, from which we make the following extract, showing the average produce per acre of wheat, rye, barley, &c:—

Germany. England. U. States. miller are the large saline substance, which are indispensable to the growth of the bones and teeth, and are required, although in a less de-gree, for daily repair. Brown bread should therefore be given to nurses and to the young or the growing, and should be perferred by all, of whatever age, whose bones show a tendency to bend or who have weak teeth. It is believed that brown bread will generally be found the best by all persons having alongish bowels and best by all persons having sluggish bowels and stomachs, equal to the digestion of the bran.— But with some it will disagree; for it is too ex-In every instance the product is smaller in the United States. The reason of this is apparent.—In England and France, the population is dense, land high, and the most rigid economy necessary to subsistence. Hence not one inch of ground is neglected, and the most approved modes of cultivation are adopted.

In Germany and England the quantity of seed In Germany and England the quantity of seed sown per acre is much larger, generally, than in this some it will disagree; for it is too exciting to irritable bowels, and is disagree; for it is too exciting to irritable bowels, and i

larger, generally, then in this from the table referred to the property of the table referred to the property of the property PEAT ASHES AS A MANURE.

A subscriber wishes to know the comparative value between decomposed pent and peat ashes. Not having had full trial of both kinds of articles as dressing to lands, we cannot give a definite answer. Peat, when decomposed by being mineled with acid.

The following mineled with acid.

A subscriber wishes to know the comparative another captain, 'that bread made of the unbolting and the following mineled with acid.

The fol water forming a chemical compound, but the managening the soil, and hoding whatever publishment of the particles and their consequent compactness, oppose serious obtained by the manageness, oppose serious obtained by the manageness, oppose serious obtained by the water in clay soils, in the escape of such as rests in or upon it. Hence the necessity of placing it in a condition to obvistate these essential defects.

The most effectual method of disposing of the surrage, when sheep will keep then in surplus water in clay soils, is by underdraining. This draws of rapidly yet by imprereptible degrees, all the excess of water, and opens it to the free admission of atmospheric air; and this, in its passage through the draws of the surrage manageness, opposed, says that they offer constructed, open drains should be formed where ever water stands after rains. The slight elevation and depression of the surface made by careful ploughing, will probably be sufficient, if they constructed and requiring a trained and manageness that they offer contains all the surface made by careful to make a size of declevity enough to pass off the water trained to respect to the surface made by careful to water and vegetable manures increase their clay and the surface made by careful to the surface made by careful to the surface made by careful to water trained to very surface that the surface made by careful to water trained to water and vegetable manures increase their clay soils being made of the water to be been subsoined to the subsoined by the surface made of the season of surface made by careful to the surface made by careful to manageness. The substitute of the best augment of the surface made by careful to the surface made by

The Storm. The late storm was very severe upon the Cape. The new Universalist Church at Truro was blown down, and much other damage was sustained.

Four or five acres of land on the farm of Henry Chase, Jr., on the east bank of Cayuga lake, and near the line of Ledyard and Genoa, sunk a few days since and has disappeared.

MECHANIC ARTS.

NO. 10.

NEW INVENTION FOR SURGERY, A valuable invention for the use of the surgeon has recently been exhibited at the Fair of the American Institute, New York, being an instrument to be used in adjusting fractured limbs. The design is to extend the injured limb from its contracted used in adjusting fractured limbs. The design is to extend the injured limb from its contracted position, or to draw out the broken bone from its false place, at the same time permitting that motion which is so important in view of restoring the broken parts when united to a natural state of freedom. It is said to be an instrument of so simple a construction as to excite wonder that it has not previously been thought of. The name of the inventor is Jarvis and that of the invention, the Surgical Adjuster, destined hereafter to take the place of the pullies, and other painful contrivances in use amongst surgeons. It seems that the instrument has received the decided approbation of the surgeons of London and Paris. Dupuytren has praised it, and the physician and surgeon to her Majesty in England have pronounced it very good. The Adelphi Society of London awarded their large gold medal, which is not more frequently given than once in six years, to Mr. Jarvis for his highly beneficial invention, and we learn that it was bestored by Price Alie. than once in six years, to Mr. Jarvis for his highly beneficial invention, and we learn that it was bestowed by Prince Albert himself with the needful words of encomium. Mr. Jarvis intenda visiting Washington, hoping to gain the introduction of his Adjuster into the Navy of the United States, where he thinks it would be essentially valuable. It would be useful also for sentially valuable. It would be useful also for all vessels on long toyages at sea as it may be applied even without surgical advice by per-sons of ordinary care, in the event of sudden ac-cidents by falls or blows of any kind. We do not pretend to understand its value so well as those surgeons who have certified as to its excellence but we have no doubt that it must be far better than the stiff wooden cradles into which we have seen broken limbs placed, and particularly better than the starch bandages which have seemed to us harsh and uncomfortable—the most torturing of applications to injured

CUTTING GLASS. The glass cutting "secret" which has appeared in several papers of the last two or three months, appears to be no secret after all. We learn from the National Intelligencer that the Franklin Journal of July 1836, vol. 17, page 70, contains the following article.

"Drilling Holes in Glass. A method of boring glass with a drill dipped in spirits of turpenting has been introduced in Paris. A bow

pentine has been introduced in Paris. A bow pentine has been introduced in Paris. A bow and steel drill, kept moist with the spirit, rapidly drills a small hole through glass of any thickness. I have drilled a hole through the thick bottom of a tumbler with a broken triangular file in a very short time. The drill is not blunted more than it would be by piercing iron of the arms, thickness. [A. Travelyan in London

same thickness. [A Travelyan in London Mech, Magazine."

The above method of drilling is in common use among our artizens. The addition of camphor is necessary. [N. Y. Farm.

UNBURNT BRICKS. The erection of houses with unburnt bricks, according to the plan recom-mended in a recent Report issued by the U. S. Commissioner of Patents, has been commenced in this vicinity. Mr. John Hancock has built a neat cottage of the new material, moulded and manufactured in August last, by Mr. Edward Cox, brickmaker, from clay obtained near the Washington Cotton Factory, at Gloucester Point, N. J. In the course of a few weeks, they became thoroughly hard and dry the course. they became thoroughly hard and dry through the influence alone of the sun and wind. Each brick is 12 inches long, 6 inches broad, and 6 inches deep—containing quantity and substance equal to about 4 common bricks and one-third. The experiment is completely successful, and if extensively adopted, will effect a great saving of expense in buildings in many parts of the Union. [Phila. Cour.

ootton is discovered. No limit can be set to its con-sumption. The means of production will not keep pace with the demand for consumption. Some spec-imens imported from Germany of the cotton mat-trasses have been shown here, and they are admira-

TRAILROADS. While the citizens of New RAILROADS. While the citizens of New York wholly engrossed in the great and all absorbing money-making and stock-jobbing scenes of the present day, are most shamefully negligent of their greatest and best interests, in so strangely manifesting a morbid insensibility and indifference on the subject of Railroad enterprise, our Boston neighbors, with perfect Yankee shrewdness and commendable enterprise, we pushing these averages of wealth. are pushing these avenues of wealth in every direction through the country, and taking from the Empire City hundreds of thousands of dollars every year, in the profits of goods and mer-chandize, drawn from us by the advantages of more expeditious and direct routes to that city. Other cities and villages are equally awake to

the subject, and are manifesting the same commendable spirit as Boston.

We learn from the Weekly Symbol, that a meeting of the friends of the Rutland Railroad was held at Tremont Temple, Tuesday evening, Oct. 27. Only \$200,000 more is wanting to Oct. 27. Only \$200,000 more is wanting to insure the completion of this great enterprise; an enterprise more important to the interests of Boston than any other now under contemplation.

[N. Y. Farmer and Mechanic.

RUTLAND RAILROAD. A sufficient amount of RUTLAND RAILROAD. A sufficient amount of stock having been subscribed on the books of the Lake Champlain and Connecticut River Railroad Company, to induce the directors to proceed at once to the commencement of this great enterprise—they have resolved to advertise for proposals for grading, &c. forthwith—so that we may with certainty look forward to an early commencement and speedy completion of a work of internal improvement which is so much wanted, and for which we have so long structured. FRutland Herald. struggled. [Rutland Herald.

NEW YORK AND NEW HAVEN RAILHOAD.— The amount of subscriptions on the New York list is about \$1,500,000; and it is understood that \$500,000 or \$600,000 additional has been sub-scribed in Boston. The whole amount required is sorthed in Boston. The whole amount required is \$2,500,000. There is not a subscriber on the New York list for less than 50 shares, or \$5000. The New Haven Register says the contracts for grading and building the road are all made, and that the work is to be commenced immediately.

NEWTON FALLS RAILROAD. This branch from the Worcester Railroad to the village of Newton Lower Falls, is expected to be in ranning order about Christmas or New Year's Day. It is about a mile in length, and crosses Charles River twice, so crooked is the river in that region. The principal business of Newton Lower Falls is the manufacture of paper. Seven mills, are in operation, which turn out all kinds, from the coarsest brown to the finest tissues. [Traveller. NEWTON FALLS RAILROAD. This branch

ing of the citizens of Cincinnati held on the 31st ult., which was addressed by Asa Whitney Esq., of this city. Resolutions were adopted expressive of deep interest in the feasibility of Mr. Whitney's scheme, and a committee appointed to draft a memorial to Congress spon the subject.

Daily Line Between Boston and New York, via Springfield and New-Haven. Aprangements are making to commence to-day a daily line between Boston and New York, via Springfield, Hartford and New Haven, by which the passage between the two cities shall be accomplished in about twelve ho

Gen. Taylor has taken the strong town of Monterey,

army and a great deal of money. He wants 40,000 soldiers and 25 millions of dollars, and he will put an end to the war in July or during the season.

The seaport Tampico has been surrendered to the Americans, and the Mexican force that has been there has been withdrawn to San Luis Potosi, where it seems that Santa Anna means to make a permanent stand, and to defend it to the last. His force is supposed to amount to more than twenty thousand, and the more than twenty thousand, and to defend it to the last. His force is supposed to amount to more than twenty thousand, and the more than twenty thousand, and to defend it to the last. His force is supposed to amount to more than twenty thousand, and the more than twenty thousand, and the more than twenty thousand, and the season.

Burglery in Roxbury. The house of Mr. Wilson, on the Dedham tumpike, was entered one night this week by some villain who stole Mr. W's gold watch that hung at his bedstead, and from that time to the period of going ashore, the passengers and crew suffered from the intense cold. The only means of keeping warm was to wrap themselves in blankets, and walk briskly around the steamer. supposed to amount to more than twenty thousand, out disturbing the family. and is rapidly increasing.

left to garrison the places that he has already taken. were found. were found.

And yet Gen. Taylor would feel awkward in remaining where he is, doing nothing but consuming the provisions that have been carried there at much cost.

What then is to be done? Gen. T. must either back out and return to the banks of the Rio Grande, or he must have further assistance to prosecute his march.

We learn that the stock of the Norwich perilous time, ordered about forty tons of coal to be railroad has fallen six per cent. since the late catastrophe of the Atlantic. Yet the boat must go down) to keep up her credit!

Strike.

The gale increasing in violence, Capt. Dustan, who preserved his self-possession throughout the perilous time, ordered about forty tons of coal to be thrown overboard, in order to lighten the vessel.

About non on Thursday, the smoke pipes, which were very large and heavy, were ordered to be thrown overboard. This was done, the captain assistance to prosecute his march And yet Gen. Taylor would feel awkward in remaining where he is, doing nothing but consuming the pro-

out and return to the banks of the Rio Grande, or he (down) to keep up her credit! must have farther assistance to presecute his march to the city of Mexico. Gen. Scott is therefore needed in this dilemma-more troops will be called for, and more money must be borrowed. Congress will McDaniel, Democrat, by 400 majority. be invited to finish up the work that the President began, and many more millions must yet be expended before we can call all Mexico our own.

We have already spent twelve months in teaching the Mexicans the art of war. They were shy at first, and seemed as skittish as our own militia were in the early battles of the revolution, and in many of copies of the South American extra. the skirmishes of the last war. But a change will come. We have not conciliated a single Mexican District. On the contrary we have exasperated many by the lawless acts of volunteers and others built of marble. whom it is found exceedingly difficult to restrain. Our government did not intend to give any offence

to the Mexican people when it invaded the Mexican territory. No, the plan was to overrun the country and coax the good people into good will by keeping up the strictest discipline, and paying with hard money for all the food which might be wanted for the army. Mexican market men and women were pleased with such a war-fare; and the most enlightened Statesmen there still think that the balance of loss is now greatly in our favor.

Yet as they find that this is not to be a friendly war, except on condition of a full surrender of sovereignty, a vast majority of the people of Mexico suld incline to dispense with our trade rather than with their own territory. They are not quite so much pleased with being considered a conquered people as our administration at first supposed they would be. And should the Mexican lenders by any good luck of theirs, stumble on something that they ould call a victory of Mexican soldiers, there is no knowing what a little encouragement, a little patriotism, a little advantage, and a sense of great wrong

Should the tide by any essualty turn in their favor knows that he cannot retreat ten miles with any safety; and his sick list is so imposing as to dishearten his own troops. More must be done before Mexico as made a slave territory. One hundred thousand troops will be needed if we advance, and half of that number will be needed to effect a safe retreat.

To us it seems a wild scheme to attack the city of Mexico, unless we intend to keep it, and the whole country with it. We might hold possession up to country with it. We might hold possession up to the Rio Grande, and of New Mexico, with little 000 per-week. comparative expense, till Mexico could have time to mething of a government that should have power to bind the country, and to treat with us.

said a Scotch pastor to one of his frail flock that he The Atlantic was running along finely, when the

and is rapidly increasing.

It is pre_umed that the President intended that Gen. Taylor should advance to Potosi long ago; but Gen. Taylor should advance to Potosi long ago; but et, Me. All the hands in the Com. Perry were vance so far without more troops; as many must be

The steamship Caledonia is hourly expected ere. Yesterday she had been 15 days out.

The water in the Merrimae is still quite low-the mills want more.

The highest price of flour in Buffale this

said a Scotch pastor to one of his frail flock that he same can call for more regiments seems a sudden move, for the Secretary of War, Mr. Marcy, only two weeks before, gave notice that no more troops would be wanted. Gen. Scott, too, seems to have had a "hasty" call to join the army; and rumorsays he has promised great things if he can have a great army and a great deal of money. He wants 40,000 fits of the expenditures of the government, as soldiers and 25 millions of dollars, and he will put an end to the war in July or during the season.

around the steamer.

All, at this time, began to look to their own per

were very large and heavy, were ordered to be thrown overboard. This was done, the captain assisting, and the steamer was eased for a short time. There was less offered to the force of the wind. The snow storm of Tuesday week extended to Cincinnati where the snow was several inches deep.

The noted G. W. Dixen has been held to bail in New Orleans for obtaining fraudulently 500 copies of the South American extra.

The new Capital of Iowa has cost already \$80,000, and will require \$20,000 more. It is built of marble.

Were very large and heavy, were ordered to be thrown overboard. This was done, the captain assisting, and the steamer was eased for a short time. There was less offered to the force of the wind. The steamer continued to drift, however, and everthing looked terrible and hopeless. The danger increased so rapidly that between two and three o'clock Capt. Dustan ordered the decks to be cleared of all merchandise, of every time and heavy, were ordered to the force of the wind.

The steamer continued to drift, however, and everthing looked terrible and hopeless.

The danger increased so rapidly that between two and three o'clock Capt. Dustan ordered the decks to be cleared of all merchandise, of every time.

The steamer continued to drift, however, and everthing looked terrible and hopeless.

The danger increased so rapidly that between two and three o'clock Capt. Dustan ordered the decks to be cleared of all merchandise, of every thing that was in the way. Cases of boots, shoes, barrels of flour, stoves. &c. &c., including one package said to contain \$7000 worth of plate, were three was less offered to the force of the wind.

The steamer continued to drift, however, and everthing looked terrible and hopeless.

The danger increased so rapidly that between two and three o'clock Capt. Dustan ordered the everthing looked terrible and hopeless.

The danger increased so rapidly that between two and the verthing looked terrible and hopeless.

The danger increased so rapidly that between two and the verthing look

built of marble.

All these efforts, however, to a save the steamer, were unavailing. No person worked harder than Captain Dustan, and his passengers and crew. After these repeated and united efforts had failed, all free these repeated and united efforts had failed, all for the serious and five for Halifax.

five for Halifax.

The Troy Whig says the snow was about eight inches deep at that place last Saturday; it was much drifted.

IP Andrew Stewart of Pennsylvania, the old tariff advocate, has been on a visit to Lowell.

Andrew Stewart of Lowell.

Andrew Stewart of Pennsylvania, the old tariff advocate, has been on a visit to Lowell.

serfect harricane.
She was driven still nearer the shore, but pas She was driven still nearer the shore, but passed a point that all expected she would strike upon. She then drifted about eleven miles more, making in all twenty-two miles, which occupied about forty-eight hours, of terrible meertainty and suffering. She then struck, stern first, on a ledge of rocks on Fisher's Island. A tremendous sea threw her up to the very top of the ledge. This was the criss in the disaster. In five minutes after she struck she was in nices.

We learn that Gen. Scott, to facilitate his operations and supply the immediate wants of the campaign will take with him to N. Orleans half a million of Mexican dollars. The draft on this city will probably be for a hundred thousand. But what will half a million do in the face of such a drain as this war is causing!

[N. Y. Com. Advertiser.]

HIGH TREASON. Mark H. Parkenson has been arrested at New Orleans, accused of holding intercourse with the Mexican government.

The Canal tolls received this year at Buffalo, up to Thursday last, amounted to \$763,336.71

—exceeding any previous year over \$260,000.

The receipts of the Western Railroad, during the month of November, have averaged \$20,000 per week.

THE PHILADELPHIA ALMS HOUSE contains over 1700 immates.

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHAN

ANY THE STATES AND SECRET AS 1985.

THE STATES FLOUGHAN SECRE

The New York Commercial Advertiser says that every kindness was shown to the sufferers by Mr. Winthrop, who resides upon the island. But we regret to add that some persons busied themselves is cutting open values, &c., and plundering from the wrecked. Two sloops were lying at anchor in a bay near by, and it is supposed that some of their hands committed the these. The boat had on board over a thousand life-preservers. Every person had two and some for these, not a soul would have been saved.

The list of passengers has been saved. The list of passengers has Thanksgiving, and were both drowned. Their bodics were brought to this city on Saturday, by the Long Island train, and that of Mr. Pitts was buried yesterday. He was the main support of a widowed mother and family of sisters. Mr. French was a nephew of Mr. Balch, President of the Merchant's office.

Mr. Collamore's body was found on Saturday, and was brought to this city yesterday morning by the Norwich train.

was brought to this city yesterical mothing by the Norwich train.

The body of Mr. French was yesterday taken to Newburyport, where his nother resides. The funeral of Mr. Collamor: will take place to-day, from his brother's house, in Kingston street. His father resides in Hanover, in this State.

Mr. Thomas Simes, a ristive of Westford, whe was formerly in husiness in South Carolisher formerly in husiness in South Carolisher formerly in husiness in South Carolisher. The ivery comb manu-

His father resides in Hanover, in this State.

Mr. Thomas Simes, a native of Westford, who was formerly in business in South Carolina, but has recently resided at the North, chiefly in Boston, and who intended to spend the present winter in Washington, was a passenger in the Atlantic. His body has not been discovered, so far as we have heard. Mr. Leverett of Plymouth, N. H., who took passage in the cars, probably did not proceed in the boat, as his name is published among the arrivals at a hotel in Norwich.

'the loss of the three young gentlemen, Pitts, Collamore and French is a dispensation as mouroful as it is sudden and unexpected. All were piyst opening in life with fair prospects, and excellent characters, beloved and esteemed by all who knew them. They were all engaged in marriage to young ladies in New York, and left the city in company, to make a Thanksgiving

marriage to young ladies in New York, and left the city in company, to make a Thanksgivine and the city in company, to make a Thanksgivine and the last of their lives.

Young French had a large amount of money in his pocket-book, but when his body was recognized by his friends, only three dollars remined. His gold watch was gone, and that of Pitts was also taken away, and no money was found upon him, though his clothes were so perfect that he was recognized by them.

It is believed says the Norwich Courier, that no person belonging to this city was lost.

We learn from Mesera Adams & Co. that

We learn from Messra Adams & Co., that twenty-seven bodies have been recovered in all. Mr. Gould, Adams & Co.'s messenger, packed their value in a barrel and lashed around it s number of life preservers to keep it afloat. It was found on Saturday about three miles off by some boatmen and saved. It contained some cash, and, as usual, much valuable property in notes, drafts, &c. It has been forwarded to N. York.

Mr. Gould, Adams & Co.'s messenger, packed their value in a dvanced in years was sent to the Honse of Correction for one month for stealing newspapers. The publishers of some of the large papers, finding frequent complaints of loss of papers, determined to knew the cause. This is one of the fruits of their investigations. [Boston Whig.]

DESERTERS. 1500 mules purchased by the government for the Mexican war and left in a

cash, and, as usual, much valuable property in notes, drafts, &c. It has been forwarded to N. York.

Mr. John D. Gardener of this city was also among the passengers. He saved himself and arrived home on Saturday morning.

Dr. Armstrong was Secretatry of the A. B. C. F. M. and completed his fiftieth year a few weeks ago. He was born in New-Jersey.

It is very singular, that notwithstanding the dangerous position of the Atlantic was known to a great number of persons in Greenport, New-London and Stonington, all day on Thursday, it was impossible to render any assistance. The steamers Massachusetts, New-Haven, and Mohegan, and a sloop from Stonington, attempted to assist, but they could not get near enough with safety to the vessels and crews.

Nothing remains of the boat was broken into a dozen pieces.

Sunday Anusement. At a hall fight of the state of mutineers remained on board.

Hon. Daniel Webster and Judge William Kent were passengers from Boston on Wednesday, and were prevented taking passage in the Atlantie by the appearance of the weather. They arrived on the Long Island train Saturday evening.

Sunday Amusement. At a bull fight at Algiers, opposite New Orleans, on the 22d ult.—a regular amusement in that locality on Sundays—a negro emulous of the courage and address of the Spanish cavaliers, who figure there on those occasions, ventured to meet the bull in a strangle. He was tossed in the air, and severely gored about the body by the infuriated animal.

MILITARY MEMOIRS (says Blackwood) are a MILITARY MEMOIRS (says Blackwood) are a popular class of literature. If few non-military men make them their chief study, still fewer do not upon occasion take them up, and dip with pleasure into their animated pages. The menket and most pacific, those in whose composition so spark of the belligerent and pugnacious is discernable, yet dwell with interest upon the strivings, dangers and exploits of more martial spirits. bleasure into their asignsted pages. The treaches and more pacific, those in whose composition in opack of the belingerent and pagesacious a discoverable, yet dwell with interest upon the strings, diagrees and exploits of more martial spirits. Even the softer sext, whilst gracefully shuddering at the bloodshed and horrors of war, will often the softer sext, whilst gracefully shuddering at the bloodshed and horrors of war, will often the sext of the disastrous chances, moving accidents and hair-reacht occasionate the second of the disastrous chances, moving accidents and hair-reacht occasionate the potential parties of the massacrees and sufferings that painfully shock the feelings. A midst the wave and rustle the submers, the glitter and clash of seet, the clash of the brazen trumpet, and hurra of it.

It is the bouncers of the summer of the brazen trumpet, and hurra of it.

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It is the summer of the brazen trumpet, and hurra

Fuller, Esq., of Provincetown, to Miss Elizabeth G.

Churchill of D.

In Baltimore, 24th ult., Milton Whitney, Esq., of Frietburg, Mass., to Anne M., daughter of the late Ashbel Weston, of B.

In Phymouth, 10th inst., by Rev Mr Briggs, Mr Sanuel Wood, to Miss Abbgail Westgate; on the 15th inst., by Rev Mr. Tomilson, Mr Cornelius Bradford Churchhill to Miss Sarah Cushing, of P; on Thanksgiving, (at Ponds, by Rev Mr Armes, Mr Aaron H. Cornish to Miss Mary Ann Holmes; Mr William Harlow, 2d., to Miss Abby T. Holmes, all of P.

In Raynham, by Rev Mr Sandford, Mr Benjamin Keith, of Bridgewater, to Miss Keziah P., daughter of the late Joseph Dean, of Taunton.

DEATHS.

In this city, 29th ult., Mr Thomas Howe, 74. In Malden, on Tuesday, Hon George Odiorne, of Boston, 82.
In West Cambridge, 28th ult., Mr Wm Cutter, a 2 ensioner of the revolution, 88.

In Watertown, 2d inst., Mr James Neuman, 76.
In Saxonville, (Framingham,) 26th, Mrs Sarah, wife of Abner Stone, 64. In Foxboro', 25th ult, Miss Catharine P. Spofford,

In FOXODIC, 2011 an,
16.

In Walpole, Oct 21, after a short but painful illness,
which she endured with patience and fortitude, Elizabeth Wales, eldest child of Jerome L. and Sarah A.
Richardson, 10 yrs 6 mos.
In Stow, 1st inst., Mrs Abigail, wife of Marshal Da-

La Stow, 1st inst., Mrs Abigail, wife of Marshal Davis, 26.

In Brooklyn, N. Y., Mr William Gray, 73, for many years masager of the Boston Crown Glass Works.

In North Danvers, 28th ult., Mrs Mary, widow of the late Wm Shillaber, 89.

In South Natick, 30th ult., Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Abraham Bigelow, 19.

La Worcester, 20th ult., after a severe and lingering fillness, Mr Charles Earle, 34; 28th ult., in the Hospital, Mr Caleb Hartshorn, of Boston, 61.

In Lowell, 30th ult., of consumption, Mr Jacob P. Norton, printer, 53, son of Rev J. Norton, of Billerica.

Mr Norton was a Lieutenant in the 4th Regiment of infantry from the commencement to the close of the last war with Great Britain.

In Plymouth, on Thursday morning, suddenly, Capt. Thomas Paty, 77.

In North Bridgewater, 24th ult., Mrs Charlotte, wife of Mr Heary Howard, 37.

In West Scituate, Mrs Julia Damon 41.

In West Scituate, Mrs Julia Damon 41.

Causes: Consumption, 11; old age, 5; lung fever, 5; convulsions, 2; disease of the bowels, 2; croup, 1; debility 1; pleurisy fever, 1; accidental 3; infantile, 1; infammation of the brain, 1; do on the lungs, 2; do of the bowels, 1; bronchitis, 2; marasmus, 2; Total Exports. To G. Britain. Receipts. Stock. 2; do of the bowels, 1; bronchitis, 2; marasmus, 2; appoplexy, 1; teething, 1; intemperance, 1. Total Exports. To G. Britain. Receipts. Stock. Under 5 years, 12; between 5 and 29 years, 3; between 20 and 40 years, 14; between 40 and 60 years, 6; Year before, 203,000 103,000 324,000 197,000

MINIATURE ALMANAC. [For the week commencing Dec. 6.]

Days of the Week.	Sun Rises.		3	3	Sun Sets.	3	Moon Rises.	Length of Days.	
SUNDAY.	"	7 15	1	1	4 28	1	(8 19)	(9 13	
MONDAY.	1.	7 16	ì	1	4 28	1	9 16	9 12	
TUESDAY.	ŀ.	7 17	1	1	4 28	н	10 13	1 9 11	
WEDNESDAY.	1	7 17	п	Ŧ	4 28	а	11 10	9 11	
THURSDAY.	i.	7 18	í	i.	4 28	ı	morn	9 10	
FRIDAY.	I	7 19	-1	1	4 28	-1	0 8	9 9	
SATURDAY.	i.	7 20	1	n	4 28	1	1151	1 9 8	

Review of the Markets.

ASHES-The market is quiet; stocks of both de-criptions light. Pots are a little lower. Sales at scriptions light. Pots are a i

COFFEE—The market is firm, with a good demand. The principal sales comprise 1000 bags St. Domingo, at 6a6fg; 1000 do Rio, 74a7fg; 800 do Java, 9a10c; 400 do Porto Cabello, 74a7fg; 800 do Java, 9a10c; 400 do Porto Cabello, 74a7fg; 800 do Java, 9a10c; 400 do Porto Cabello, 74a7fg; 800 do Java, 9a10c; 400 do Porto Cabello, 74a7fg; 800 do Java, 9a10c; 400 do Java, 9a1 HAY—There is a good demand, and Eastern pressed sells at \$12,50@913 per ton, cash.

MOLASSES—Prices remain about the same. The principal sales comprise about 300 hhds Cuba savest at 18 jai 9c; 60 do Remedios, 20c; some parcels Cientucgos Muscavado, 26c; Truidad, 22a24c; 150 hhds Cuba, part Sweet, part swe

TALLOW—The market is firm but we hear of no large operations. Small sales of rendered at a jasje PB, cash.

WOOL—There has been a good domand for domestic by the manufacturers, and sales to a considerable extent have been made at quoted prices. In foreign there have been small sales of South American and Smyrna on private terms.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK. Figs - (By Henry Robins & Co.) - 300 drams fresh
Smyrna, 7 c \(\psi \) B, 4 mos.

Rice - 18 casks fresh, 84,124,384,10 per 196 lbs.eash.

Pen Beams - 30 blub, 81,02 and \(\psi \) bu, cash.

Molasses - 56 hhds Cubs, 16c \(\psi \) gal, 4 mos.

Pork - 350 bbls prime, 87 a7,75 \(\psi \) bbl, 4 mos.

Sugar - 14 bores Havana white, 8 c \(\psi \) B, cash.

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To the Editor of

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A postscrip nesday, 7 o'c

do Eastern RR, 7½ pr.ct. adv.
do do do new stock, 7½ per ct. adv.
do Boston & Maine RR, 12½ per ct. adv.
do Boston & Lowell RR. 18½ per ct. adv.
do Trenont fron Co. 8298.
do Connecticut River do, 9912 per sh.
do Western do 12½ ct adv.
do Western & R Scrip, par.
do Bos and Maine Railroad 12½12½ adv.
do Lawrence Manuf. Co, 12½ per ct adv.
do James Steam Mills, 993.
do Saco Water Payer, (8400 maid.) 8376. do Saco Water Power, (\$400 paid,) \$376.
Railroad Bank, (par \$75.) \$5.\(\frac{3}{2}\) per ct adv.
do Merchants Bank, 2\(\frac{3}{2}\) adv.
do Atlas Bank, 97\(\frac{3}{2}\) per sh.

do Merchants Bank, ***
do Adas Bank, ***
do Adas Bank, ***
do Bunker Hill Bank, 1 adv.
do Bunker Hill Bank, 1 adv.
\$4000 Albany 6 per ct. bonds, payable 1876, 64464

SALE OF STOCKS AT BROKERS' BOARD do do Boston & Worcester Railroad, Boston & Maine Railroad, do do Western Railroad. Norwich & Worcester RR, 8 60 d 16 d

[AT THE SECOND BOARD.] Norwich & Wor. RR. war with Great Britain.
In Plymouth, on Thursday morning, suddenly, Capt.
Thomas Paty, 77.
In North Bridgewater, 24th ult., Mrs Charlotte, wife of Mr Henry Howard, 37.
In New York, 28th ult., Mrs Damon 41.
In New York, 28th ult., Mr Elisha Norcross, 70, a native of Boston, and in the war of 1812 commanded regiment.
In Kitely, Canada West, 5th ult., Mrs Mary Marshall, 91, a native of Pelham, Mass.

New York, Saturday night

[Retail Prices inside Outney Market.] PROVISIONS.

| Butter, tump, th. 2000... 27 | Do. West'n, th. 640... 7 | Do. tub, \(\psi\) to 1600... 22 | Lard, best, \(\psi\) to 800... 23 | Lard, best, \(\psi\) to 800... 20 | Do. West'n, teg milk, \(\psi\) to 800... 10 | Ph. ... 840... 20 | Do. West'n, teg milk, \(\psi\) to 800... 10 | Ph. ... 840... 10 | Ph. ... 10 | P

Potatoes, & p'k.

Do. swi, & pk.

Cabages, n'w, dz.

Squashes, & Bo.

Turnips, bush.

Peas, g'n, bush.

Tomatoes, b pk.

St'ng Beans, pk. FRUIT.

VEGETABLES.

Whorsteberries,

quart.

Blueberries, qt.

Waternelons,

Gooseberries, qt.

pressed sells at \$12,500013 per ton, cash.

HIDES—The market continues dull, and transactions quite limited. Sales of 300 Rio Grande, at 11c \$\psi\$ 8, 4 per cent off for cash; 4000 do at a neighboring port, at 11 c \$\psi\$ 8, 5 mos; 25 bales Calcutta Patna, 20c \$\phi\$ 31; siaughter, \$1,05 cach, 6 mos; 40 bales Madras Goat Skins to arrive, sold at 25\(\phi\$ ceach 6 mos; 40 bales Madras Goat Skins to arrive, sold at 25\(\phi\$ ceach 6 mos; 40 bales Madras Goat Skins to arrive, sold at 25\(\phi\$ ceach 6 mos; 40 bales Madras Goat Skins to arrive, sold at 25\(\phi\$ ceach 6 mos; 40 bales Madras Goat Skins to arrive, sold at 25\(\phi\$ ceach 6 mos; 40 bales Madras Goat Skins to arrive, sold at 25\(\phi\$ ceach 6 mos; 40 bales Madras Goat Skins to arrive, sold at 25\(\phi\$ ceach 6 mos; 40 bales Madras Goat Skins to arrive, sold at 25\(\phi\$ ceach 6 mos; 40 bales Madras Goat Skins to arrive, sold at 25\(\phi\$ ceach 6 mos; 40 bales Madras Goat Skins to arrive, sold at 25\(\phi\$ ceach 6 mos; 40 bales Madras Goat Skins to arrive, sold at 25\(\phi\$ ceach 6 mos; 40 bales Madras Goat Skins to arrive, sold at 25\(\phi\$ ceach 6 mos; 40 bales Madras Goat Skins to arrive, sold at 25\(\phi\$ ceach 6 mos; 40 bales Madras Goat Skins to arrive, sold at 25\(\phi\$ ceach 6 mos; 40 bales Madras Goat Skins to arrive, sold at 25\(\phi\$ ceach 6 mos; 40 bales Madras Goat Skins to arrive, sold at 25\(\phi\$ ceach 6 mos; 40 bales Madras Goat Skins to arrive, sold at 25\(\phi\$ ceach 6 mos; 40 bales Madras Goat Skins to arrive, sold at 25\(\phi\$ ceach 6 mos; 40 bales Madras Goat Skins to arrive, sold at 25\(\phi\$ ceach 6 mos; 40 bales Madras Goat Skins to arrive, sold at 25\(\phi\$ ceach 6 mos; 40 bales Madras Goat Skins to arrive, sold at 25\(\phi\$ ceach 6 mos; 40 bales Madras Goat Skins to arrive, sold at 25\(\phi\$ ceach 6 mos; 40 bales Madras Goat Skins to arrive, sold at 25\(\phi\$ ceach 6 mos; 40 bales Madras Goat Skins to arrive, sold at 25\(\phi\$ ceach 6 mos; 40 bales Madras Goat Skins to arrive, sold at 25\(\phi\$ ceach 6 mos; 40 bales Madras Goa

SUGAR—None in first hands out of bond. Sales of 250 boxes Cuba brown at 7 esige; 50 hhds Cuba Muscovado at 7 je per B, deliverable under the new duty, 6 mos.

LEATHER.

Phil., best, # B ... 200... 21 N.Y. red, light. Do. country........ 170c... 28 Do. do., heavy. covado at 7 je per B, deliverable under the new duty, 6 mos.

LIME. WOOL.

he reflection s The Hickm

"Intelligence press from Net Haven is stran ilous situation. Tre on board a ment." The Provid wards establ

of it. We thi

Rev. William Church in Lowership for his and preaches

WEEK. .)-300 drums fresi 10 per 100 lbs,cash.

on Richmond et., t by 40 deep, one lot ; the other 1112 feet A 34 story brick eet, 20 feet front by ect, 20 fe p, \$5080.

MEAT. SDAY, Nov. 30.

nade at 862, 867,870

e noticed at \$17, 18,

ots at from 75c to

to for Sows and 54 6 and 64c.

EDNESDAY.

74 per ct. adv.

pr ct. adv.

1914 per sh.

3. 20 paid,) 0376. 2 per et adv.

v. ayable 1876, 6]@61

ct. payable 1851,92

KERS' BOARD

r RR, b 10 d 581

Receipts. Stock. 245,000 201,000 364,000 213,000 197,000

eat'n, fb. . 64@. . 7
eat, 47 fb . 86. . 9
eat'n, keg . 64@. . 9
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ma, 67 fb. . 126. . 14
s, pr fb. . 1060. 13
s, 47 dot. 1 . 1560. 13
Mou'l, fb. . 1240. . 14

C. best. on . . 70 . . 71 mmon.ton . . 50 . . 1 pr 100 dos . . 250 . . 24 ABLES. (2,100 bnhs 2 500 3 00 pr., 47 bbl. 6 000 7 00 pr., 47 bbl. 8 000 10 00 pr.

tta Cow.g. ed, each.... 80@ 1 10 fry...... 40@... 70

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RAIN. RAIN.

the week the mardownwards. Gen5: Ohio and Michi5: Ohio and Michi6: Ohio and Michi7: Ohio and Michi8: Ohio an

profit by the experience of the past, reduce family and store expenses, select their cusers, and attend strictly to business, they may become rich, in spite of the tremendous commonly the case, they will go on in the old getting a discount and extension every few s, well knowing their creditors will submit. I any one doubts that these things are so, we idently point to the names of those who, for my years, have done business in the vicinity diby street, and ask how few remain, who, go that period, have not failed. How sell, also, do we hear of any debtor who, having to obtained a discount and legal discharge this liabilities, and subsequently becomes ever thinks of paying his old debts. Indeed, instances are so very rare, that the grateful tors generally unite and present a service of the one who exhibits such unparalleled sity.

If this clearly indicates a wrong state of

sty.

Il this clearly indicates a wrong state of a somewhere. Either trade is in a very such y condition, our bankrupt laws imperably condition, our bankrupt laws imperably condition, our bankrupt laws imperable mality. Whatever may be the case, the calls loudly for reform. Its present effect he rising generation is most disastrous. It ourages the old fashioned virtues of honesty, stry and economy, and directly promotes exagence, laziness and fraud.

Ye believe the best remedy to be, the withing of credit to all except those fairly end to it by their capital, honesty, and business ats, and requiring every bankrupt to furnish becount of all the property committed to his gre; and unless he can prove it to have been by the unavoidable mischances of business, the unavoidable mischances of business, the him no discharge. Should this course dupted, we should have less failures and HONESTY. HONESTY.

ear Sir.—The late and sad bereavement at blehead makes me wish again to call the atsend some colporteurs to the old dominion.

HEALTHY PLACE. In the town of Gill, in wyment of Morse's telegraph in announcing the proach of storms. It is a fact, proved by reference to the local newspapers at any time, that storms advance upon us from the south and those were all over eighty years of age. west. For a tenth part of one year's ex-s in the navy and army, telegraphic lines on Tuesday night—the down train and a freight on Tuesday night—the down train and a freight west. For a tenth part of one year's exs in the navy and army, telegraphic lines
be made, communicating with ten or twelve
hern ports, say Charleston, St. Mary's
hassee, Pensacola, Mobile, New-Orleans,
here, &c., and reporters could be employed
ad daily reports of weather, winds, clouds,
to Washington, D. C. There let Espy, or
other man he employed, to collect these reother man he employed. ther man be employed, to collect these rethe Northern seaports, and to the ports on kes. A few months experience would test alne of these predictions; I believe they be relied on for eight or ten days. Vessels coast might be warned by sign telegraphs.

Yours, H. S.

the Editor of the Boston Post.

RE LECTURE OF GEN. CASS before the Mercan THE Subscriber informs the inhibitants of Frain I rees for Spring.

THE Subscriber informs the inhibitants of Frainingham and vicinity, that he will furnish any quantity and quality of Fruit Trees in the Spring, at the lowest nursery prices.

Also Grape Vines, Raspberry Bushes and Ornamental Trees for the people, and not the elevated few.—

Sudding the progress of society with refer
to the people, and not the elevated few.—

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to the people and the peo atrast between ancient and modern socie in this respect, was drawn with the vigor of hind that had taken the survey of human promotes as a whole, and not in detached portions plendid wealth and magnificent art erected upths surrounding ruin of an impoverished and triasked people.

Live Poultry.

To be sold, a number of pairs of wild Geese of different ages. Also, a number of pairs of wild and native plendid wealth and magnificent art erected upths surrounding ruin of an impoverished and other valuable Fowls, together with a large number of Doves of various kinds.

Apply to the Farm of Minott Thayer pear the Toll

Gess, all of a superior kind. Also, a number of Dorking in splendid wealth and magnificent art erected upon it sourrounding ruin of an impoverished and nertasked people.

Without the elightest allusion to political or arty tendencies, the great merit of the lecture ras, that it was thoroughly American and purey republican in every sentiment and illustration. One of these illustrations apply conveyed the meaning which the author attributed to true progress in society. Speaking of the splendor of the nobles and the destitution of the people of Rome in the reign of Augustus, he said that it was the boast of that Emperor that he had found here in the reign of Augustus, he said that it was the boast of that Emperor that he had found here in the reign of Augustus, he said that it was the boast of that Emperor that he had found here of the would rather be the author of the sentile that would rather be the author of the sentile found to be received and for raile by Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, at the Quincy Hall Agricultural Warrhowse & Beed Store, over the Markst, Boston.

Elegant Illustrated Works.

The Hierry 4th of France, who wished that he could so raile that every possant might have a foul in his pot of a Sunday.

A postscript of the Norwich Courier dated Tuesday, 7 o'clock, P. M., nays—

"Intelligence has just reached this city by express from New London that the steamer New Haven is stranded on Plumb Island and in a perticus situation. A number of Norwich people are on board and we are again in great excitement."

The Providence Journal thinks it singular that the citizens of that place have done nothing low and the state of the properties of the late of the la

MR. WEBSTER IN PHILADELPHIA. Tuesday

Ms. Weisstra in Pailladeliphia. Tuesday last was the day set for the dinner given to Mr. Webster. The Philadelphia North American public attention and rebuke, than the readopted by many persons in business, and incularly those engaged in the sale of dry day who are making too much haste to be a matters are now conducted, failing is readed; and what appears of more consequence is uncoked; and what appears of more consequence the prices concerned, their credit is but slighting and what appears of more consequence the prices concerned, their credit is but slighting. Let us state a case.

Ms. Weisstra in Pailladelphia. Tuesday last was the day set for the dinner given to Mr. Webster. The Philadelphia North American has given a short sketch of the remarks that he made after the following sentiment:—

"Hon. Daniel Webster.—A faithful sentined on the watch-tower of Liberty—the personification of those principles which have for their object the welfare of the people. Happy will we be when we hear from his elevated position his cheering voice proclaiming aloud to grateful millions, that 'All is well.'"

is a perfect system; conscience is used to a perfect system; conscience to the perfect system; conscience that system; conscience to the perfect system; conscience to the perfect system; conscience to the perfect system; conscience that system; conscience to the perfect system;

A citizen of Henrico, Va., heretofore holding To the Editor of the Courier.

Dear Sir,—The late and sad bereavement at

Fall Style Hats. At prices from \$2 to \$4. Also, a great riety New Style Caps.

FUR GOODS,

of every description. Hope the readers of this Wholesale rooms, 2d and 3d stories, 173 Washington street. WM. M. SHUTE.

Fruit Trees for Spring.

Live Poultry.

At Moore's North American CLOTH AND CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,

NOS. 43, 45, AND 74 ANN STREET, BOSTON.

THE Proprietor of the above establishme completed extensive repairs and alterative Warehouse, is now prepared to offer, at wretail, one of the

ever got up in this country. Quick sales, at small profits, is the order of the day at the North American. It is one determination to offer the immense stock of this Home at prices which few can compete with. It is persuaded that no similar concern of the kind in the United States manufactures so large an amount of CLOTHING, during the year, at so small an expense, as is done here.—Therefore we do not fear competition, or any disappointment to those who may favor us with a call.

FASHIONABLE PIECE GOODS

will at all times be found here and will be constantly re-plenished by every foreign arrival of steamahip or packet GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING ARTICLES, of the richest description, constantly received.

And in conclusion we would invite you to visit the
NORTH AMERICAN, where you will certainly find the
whole of the above real facts.

old tf JOHN L. MOORE, Proprietor

Splendid Oxford Bibles.

Splendid Oxford Bibles.

WILLIAM D. TICKNOR & CO.

MAYE LATELY INFORTED

A GREAT variety of the elegant Oxford Editions of the Bible, preferred to all others for beauty of typographical execution and superior correctness of Text.

Among the sizes constautly kept for asle, are the Roya folio Bible (the largest size printed), mor. extra; Demy Folio, mor. extra; English Quarto, do; Do. do. without Aporrypha, mor. extra; English Quarto, do; Do. do. without Aporrypha, mor. extra; English Quarto, do; Do. do. without Aporrypha, mor. extra; English Quarto, do; Do. do. without Aporrypha, mor. extra; English Quarto, do; Do. do. without Aporrypha, mor. extra; English Quarto, do; Do. do. without Aporrypha, mor. extra; English Quarto, do; Do. do. without Aporrypha, mor. extra; English Guarto, do; Do. do. expets and gold; Smood Bible, feoliscap octavo, by the references, extra glit; Ruby Bible, do. ex. glit. Fearl Bible, feoliscap octavo; Do. do. velvet and gold; Diamond Bible, royal 24mo., morocco glit; Do. do. velvet and gold; Diamond Bible, colora, party of the Union, and forwarded without delay.

Also, Oxford Testaments and Prayer Books, in every variety of biadings. Some of the above are elaborately finished, with illuminated covers and other decorations, very beautifully executed.

135 Washington street.

remaining at the School for not less than three successive pre-terms.

Those who have passed a term at the school, will be re-ceived again on the conditions which existed when they became members. No one will be received after the com-mencement of a term, nor except m special cases, if he or she intends to leave during the term. Make pusts must, on entering a term of the series of the series of age. Each term to the series of the series of the composition of the series of the series of the series of those who intend to become Tweeks. Tuition is free to those who intend to be come Tweeks. Tuition is free to those who intend to be come Tweeks. Tuition is free to those who intend to be series to the scholars. Each pu-pil pays one dollar a term for the use of books and for the school expenses.

Country Traders supplied on reasonable terms. Cl

Peach Trees.

5000 fine thrifty PEACH TREES, embrac-ng all the best sorts.

For sale at the Cambridge Nurseries, by HOVEY & CO., 7 Merchants' Row, n21 Boston.

Pear and Quince Stocks

20,000 PEAR and 10,000 QUINCE STOCKS

Ground and Lump Plaster. 300 Tons Lump Plaster; 400 Casks Ground Plaster; 100 bbls do do; 100 tons do do, in bulk,

ter; 100 bbls do do; 100 tons do do, in bulk, fresh and fine for farmers' use.

The subscribers keep on hand a large supply of this settled which they will sell at the lowest prices and deliver at the different Rail Road stations or to vessels in any quantity. For sale as wharf adjoining Warren Bridge, Boston, by C. YOUNG 4 CO

Administrator's Notice.

TOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of the Goods and E. ABIGAIL BACON,
late of Dover, in the county of Norfolk, singlewoman, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons haying demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to

AARON BACON, Admr.

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Notice

I Shereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor to the last will and testament of LORING MANSON.
Late of Framingham in the county of Middlesex, Yeoman, deceased, testate, and has taken upon himsoif that trust by giving bounds, as the law directs. All persons, having demands upon the estate of said deceased, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons, indebted to said estate, are called up to make parament to GEORGE E. MANSON, Executor.

Framingham, Oct. 57th, 1846.

Railroad Store.

THE Subscribers having recently opened the Store for merly occupied by C. H. Barber will sell West Ind Goods (of which they have a large and fresh assortmen lower than any other Store in the vicinity, for cash. Also,—Flour, Grain, and Lime, contantly on hand. GILBERT HOWE, C. H. BARBER. South Pramingham, Oct. 1st, 1846.

Agricultural Books. HE subscriber would respectfully invite those who wish valuable Books on AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE and FLORICULTURE, to call and examination of the control of the control

wish valuable Books on AGRICULTURE, HOR
LITURE and FLORECULTURE, to call and exam
perb editions of the following works:
Downing's Landscape Gardening,

"Fruits and Fruit Trees of America,
Cotage Residences,
Landscape Gardening,
Bridgeman's Young Gardener's Assistant.

"Fruit Cutilvator's Manual,
"Kitchen Gardener's Lastractor,
Floriat's Guide,
Low's Practical Agriculture,
American Farmer's Encyclopedia,
Loudon's Encyclopedia of Flants,
"Hortus Brittanicus,
"Encyclopedia of Gardening,
"Encyclopedia of Gardening,
"Encyclopedia of Gardening,
The Vegetable Ringtom. or Hand Book of Flants,
American Flower Garden Dictionary,
Liebig's Agricultura Chemistry, &c.
Hoac on the Graycultura Chemistry, &c.
Washingston's Letters on Agriculture, Chemis
referring, &c. with all the valuable Books on He

stitute a valuable collection.

Every new and popular work will be received by the steamers, and it is the intention of the subscriber to offer all these publications at the publishers' prices, thus enabling the purchaser to obtain them at the very lowest

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

HOVEY & CO.

Cambridge Nurseries, near Boston, Mass.

Respectfully havite the attention of annateur cultivaters to their immease collection of Frait, and other text and the statement of a surface of the statement of the statement of their case of the statement of the statement of their case of the statement of the s

nding some very splendid specimens of the Silver Maple untain Ash, Scotch Elm, Tulip Tree, Magnelia, Lime

Mountain Ash, Scotch Elm, Tulip Tree, Magnous, Lane, dec., de.

1209 VARIETIES OF ROSES, among which are the rarest sorts to be obtained in Europe; 10 kinds of superb Double American Prairie Roses.

1000 GRAPE VINES, in pests, suitable for graperies, embracing 40 varieties, and among them Wilmor's New Black Hammend, a very superior new Grape.

GOOSHERRIES, Currants, Raspberries, Strawberries, Granes Vines, Quinces, 4c., dec.

GREENHOUSE PLANTS, the most extensive collection in New-England containing all the new and fine kinds to be obtained.

Caractanum of Fruit Trees, Roses, Ornamental Trees

Framingham, Oct 27, 1846.

Bridgewater State Normal School.

This School for the education of Teachers, will combene its next Term on Wednesday, the 2d December, 1846.

Those desirous of entering the School must be present on that day, to undergo an examination in Reading, Writing, Spelling, Grammar and Arithmetic.

Those who enter the School must present a certificate of good moral character; and must declare an intention of remaining at the School for not less than three successive received again on the conditions which existed when they became members. No one will be received again on the conditions which existed when they memcrosus experiments.

For Sale.

. mencement of a term; nor except in special cases, if he or she intends to leave during the term. Male pupils must, on entering, be at least If 7, and females at least 16 years of age. Each term consists of 14 weeks. Tuition is free to these who intend to become Teachers in this State. Board—22 per week. Books are let up the scholars. Each pupil pays one dollar a term for the use of books and for the School expenses.

N. TILLINGHAST, Principal.

SIMPKINS'S

BOOK and Stationery Store,
NO. 34 WASHINGTON STREET,
(Between School and State Streets.)
BOSTON,

Where may he had at Wholesale and Retail, a General Assortment of BIBLES, SCHOOL AND JUVENILE BOOKS, EKGLISH, FRENCH, & AMERICAN STATIONERY.

The formal of the second flower of the second flower in the attention of the second flower and the principal story. The grounds attached contain about 12 acres, enclosed with buckthorn hedge, the garden being under the highest cultivation, with valuable fruit rees in fall bearing.

The present forms a care opportunity to secure a delight-field country residence on moderate terms, as the present owner is about removing to another part of the country. Architect, No. 1 Joy's Building, Washington street.

Farm for Sale, in Lexington, Pleasantly situated on the road leading from Lexington to Concord. Said Farm contains about 50 acres of first rate land, from 5 to 10 acres of which is covered with a handsome growth of Oak Wood. The buildings on said Farm consist of a good two-story House, two Barns and Sheds, all of which are in good repair. There are two good wells on the premises. Any one wishing to purchase can have a good bargain by applying soon to

Lexington, March 7, 1846. JOSEPH F. SIMONDS.

For Sale in Waltham. The subscriber being out of health offers his GRIST MILL for sale, consisting of two run of stone and Gorn Cracker, with a separate Wheel for each. Also, if desired, from one to sixteen acres of Land. The above is about half a mile from the Fitchurg Railroad crossing at Watertown, and about fifty rods above Mr N.

Rumpton's Factory.

For further particulars inquire of DAVID KENDALL.

Waltham, Sept 19, 1846.

Trees for Sale.

At Goulding's Narsery, in the southerly part of Sherburne, the subscriber has for sale 1000 Apple Trees, of the very largest size, and of the best kinds. They are from two to four years from the bud or graft, and very thrifty, straight and handsome. and nandsome.

a few Peach, Cherry and Quince Trees.

Sw JOHN A. GOULDING.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

A Farm elitated in Grafton, Worcester county, on the road leading from West-borough to Grafton, distant from Grafton. Centre 2 miles, and 14 hours ride from Boston. Bald Farm contains 100 acres of superior land under good cultivation, well el into mowing, pasture, tiliage, and woodland, is watered and fenced with good atone wall, and has a variety of Fruit Trees. The buildings ou the same good and in good repair. Any person desirous of puring a good Farm will find this a rare opportunity.

or farther particulars, apply to W. C. ROBINSON, 52 son street, Boston; evon the remission 1

Apple Trees.

Beveral thousand Trees, of the most approved old and new varieties, such as Baidwin, Hubbardston Nonsuch, Jewett's Red, Golden Ball, Garden Royal, Minister, &c. &c., and of suitable size for transplanting into Orchards, are offered for sale, at prices from 25 to 30 cents each, by JAS. S. DRAPER.

Wayland, Oct 3, 1846.

Nursery Trees. The subscriber has a large lot of thrifty Fruit Trees in his Nursery in Sherbarne, that are now of good size and assitable for transplant-ing. He has the best kinds of Apple Trees, a few Cherry and French Trees and Quince Bushfew Chris MICAH LELAND.

Farm for Sale.

Farm for Sale in Saugus,

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING | FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES. | STEWART'S PATENT SUMMER AND WIN-COOKING STOVES.



THE shore STOVES.

THE shore STOVES have become so generally known and so artensively lureduced, that we do not deem it accessary to speak of their many good qualities, so they will their own story best. We warm them and will give First Pottland in each instance that can be produced, where we have not taken back the Stove in case of failure and repaid the whole amount of purchase monity, and of the story of the story

FARM FOR SALE IN WESTON.

Farm for sale in Methuen, Mass.

Fituated in Foxboro', one mile-from the centre and two from the Railroad Depot, containing 30 acres of good land well divided into moving, tillage, pasture and woodland. The buildings consist of a Dwelling House, Barn, and Carpenter's Shop, all of which are large, convenient, and in good repair. There is a well of good water at the house.

For particulars, inquire of DANIEL SPOFFORD, on the premises.

For particulars, inquire of DANIEL SPOFFORD, on the premises.

Farm for Sale.

Farm for Sale.

Farm for Sale.

Woll in the stream of Booksellers, Country Merchants, Trackers, School Committees, and others, to their large stock of Standard, School and Text Booksellers, on account of ill health, will dispose of his Farm, elunide large of the standard, School and Text Booksellers, on their large stock of Standard, School and Text Books, For Common Schools, Academists, and Universalists, which are kept constantly on hand, among which are supported to the standard of the standard should be supported to the standard should be supported to the standard should be supported to the subscriber, on the place. The Grass Land is remarkable for its shundard rerops of Hay, as also the Tillage for Corr and Oats.

It may be timeressary to particularize, for it is known to be one of the best Farms, perhaps, in the county of the season. The formal should be supported to the subscriber, on the bourders, it beat the distinct of the season of the season



Books Recently Published

By WILLIAM D. TICKNOR & CO., 135 Washington ton Street.

Alderbrook; a collection of Panny Forester's Village Sketches, Poems, etc. By Miss Emily Churbuck. In two volumes, 12mo, with a Portrait of the author. In Press. Characteristics of Women: Moral, Poetical and Historical. By Mrs. Jameson. New Edition, corrected and eniarged. In one volume. 12mo, price \$1.00.

The Constitution of Man; considered in relation to external objects. By George Combe. With an additional chapter on the harmony between Precology and Revelaition. By J. A. Warne, A. M. 21st American edition. One volume, 12mo, price \$5 cents.

Elementary Treatise on Mineralogy, with numerous additions to the Introduction, by Frances Alger, with numerous additions to the Introduction, by Frances Alger, with numerous engravings. One volume, octave, price \$4.30.

The use of the Blowpipe in Chemistry and Mineralogy, with numerous engravings. One volume, octave, price \$4.30.

The use of the Blowpipe in Chemistry and Mineralogy. Alger, with numerous engravings. One volume, octave, price \$4.30.

A brief practical treatise on Mortars in building, with an accorrected edition, by J. W. Whitney, with plates. In one volume, 12mo, price \$1.50.

A practical readise on the calitivation of the grape vine or open walls, to which is added, a descriptive account of an inproved method of planting and managing the root of Grape Vines. with plates. In one volume, 13mo, price \$1.50.

New Temperance Grocery.

No. 559 Washington Street.

New Temperance Grocery.

No. 659 Washington Street.

The labelian Edition of the labelian decining the content of the remain of Boston and vicinity, that he has opened a street of the content of the content of the propersion and vicinity, that he has opened a street of the content of the conten

NO. 659 WASHINGTON STREET.

NO. 659 WASHINGTON STREET.

NO. 659 WASHINGTON STREET.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Boston and vicinity, that he has opened a new Temperance Grocery Store, corner of Lucas Place and Washington street, where will be kept constantly on his first of Boston. In one volume, 18mo, price 37 cents.

Physical Education and the Preservation of Health.
Physical Education and the Preservation of Health.
Second edition, enlarged. By John C. Warren, M. D. Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in Harvard University.—
One volume, 18mo, price 15 cents.

Angel-Voices; or words of counsel for overcoming the world. In one volume, 18mo, price, plain cloth, 31 cents.

Passages from the history of Liberty. By Samuel Elliot. In one volume, 16mo. In Press.

American Almanac. American Almanac.

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THE POETS CORNER.

A CALL TO THANKSGIVING. ADDRESSED TO NEW ENGLANDERS. Come home to THANKSSIVING! dear children, com

home! [East, From the North and the South, from the West and the Where'er ye are resting, wherever ye roam, Come back to this secred and annual feast.

What though the wild wind of November doth roar. Like a trumpet-blast, load o'er the country so dres And the cold rain of Autuma unceasingly pour, In this cloudiest, gloomiest month of the year;

We heed not, nor hear it, with fires burning bright On the ample old hearths where ye sported of yo. e, Ye will know the glad faces revealed by their light, Your Father is here, and your Mother, whose love,

Though bomely and plain, is more precious than gold And your shy little sister, with eyes like a dove,
And your brother so tall and so sturdy and bold. And when you shall miss from our circle, a face Which for many a year was like light to our view.

Do not mourn for the aged! for oh! in her place A glorified angel is waiting for you. Come home to Thanksgiving! We pray you come hos

Where'er we are resting, wherever ye roam,

Our ripe fruits are gathered, our corn in the barn, All ready for "huskings," and brisk "apple bees," And Mary is ki itting her snowiest yarn Into mittens, for fear that your fingers should frees

The chesnuts, alas! are all gone from the lea, But our walnuts and butternuts always are fine; They were carefully culled from each tavorite tree; And our cider (speak softly) is sparkling as wine

The turkies, entirely resigned to their fate, Stalk quietly around, with a gobble or so-Asking nothing but plenty to est, e'er they go!

Our pumpkins are golden as golden can be, All ready to melt into delicate pie, With a tempeing crust, white as the foam of the sea, And light as the snowy flake wandering by.

Come home to Thanksgiving! But oh, if you come, Bring back the warm heart of your earlier youth Let it shed its old light on the altar of home, Untainted in feeling-undimmed in its truth!

Cast away from your soul all the dross of the world. And wor-hip with us, as you did when a child, In our solemn old church, with your golden locks curl'd And your requish eyes glancing demarely and mild.

Let us thank God together, for home and for health-For the friends He hath left us and those that are gon For His fatherly bounty in giving us wealth, Or His merciful justice when wealth is withdrawn

And oh, let us pray, that when life shall be o'er, And the last earthly rites unto us have been given, We may meet those we love on Eternity's shore, And keep a more joy of Thanksgiving in Heaven! November, 1846. NELL.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Apparitions.

Which looks like death in life, and speaks like things Bora as the cying world? They come like clouds. Byton.

It was a gloomy autumnal evening, all was hushed and still in the interior of the dwelling in which we sat, while the tail trees without kept up a continual mysterious and confidential whispering, as though they had a thousand things to tell one another; and the wind went searching round the old house, and down the wide chimney and through the long corridors, as if it had lost something. Or practused all the ancient tunes which it sang hundreds and hundreds of years ago, in a low wailing voice, half human in its melancholy sweetness, or wild revelry.—Sometimes it seemed to go a long way off, and then, when you least expected it, back it came again as though it were singing under the window, or in the very room itself, while the heavy drapery awayed to and fro with great sympathy. Presently, in restless mood it went out to play with the cld tices before mentioned, which at first only shook their heads gently at his folics, but afterward, laughed and gamboled till their branches creaked again? And finally, elated with it says plats, came sweeping along the old corridor and burst open the room door where we sat.

Stattled a little from our dreamy reveries we looked hastily up, but perceived no one, naturally statled a little from our dreamy reveries we looked hastily up, but perceived no one, naturally and of her.

looked hastily up, but perceived no one, natu-rally concluded that it was only the wind; and were in the very act of putting the finishistich to the work on which we were employed seeking at the same time for the tangled thread of our former pleasant musings thus rudely broken, when a passage which he had lately been reading in a very clever paper entitled "Miscel-laneous Mystica," but without making any deep impression upon our minds at the time, came back like a lightning flash—"How often do we say, 'Tis only the wind,' when former inhabitants of

The words had been uttered in reference to spirit-story of a poor emigrant's wife, yearning for her forsaken home; the door of which was

heart for grief, and soon followed. Instead of which as its passionate violence passed away, and its yearning affections were repelled and thrown back upon themselves, it bardened.—

And forgetting all her warning admonitions, he soon became as idle and restless as those into whose society he seemed henceforth cast. We whose society he seemed henceforth cast. We will draw a veil over the next few years. It divides call up a thousand similar ones in the will be sufficient to mention, that at the time of which we are about to speak, his character, if he could be said to have one, was at its lowest ebb. And even those who out of pity for the boy, or from some lingering recollection of her who was clever but far from wealthy artist, with a large

artled a little from our dreamy reveries we his face upon the damp grass, asked pardon of will come again!"

let her rest even in the grave; and bowing down his face upon the damp grass, asked pardon of Heaven and of her.

It seems that for a long while past his old master had meant to give him waning, but had put it off from time to time in hopes he would amend his present wild course of life; but his protracted absence on the night in question determined him, and he met his young apprentice with a sternness that disappeared all at once at the sight of his pale and agitated countenance.—

And he spoke kindly instead, bidding him go to bed as fast as he could. Touched by the mild and pitying tone of his voice, the youth told his master everything, who, although he had no agreat faith in ghosts, took care not to say a word which should lessen the evident impression made upon the mind of his companion, who became from that time a changed and better man.

"Well, that is all natural enough." exclaims the philosopher. "The boy, you tell us, ceased to sing soon after parting with his comrades.—

The stillness and the moonlight evidently subdued and and saddened him, bringing back memories of old times, until from thinking of his mother, and how grieved she would have been had she lived to see this day, his active imagination was worked into the conviction that he actually saw her wailing and wringing her hands as he describes; although the impression must have been a powerful one, certainly, to have given a coloring to his whole future life."

Oh, let ours, gentle reader, be a simpler and a holler faith! The finger of God might have

as though a head resided on her bosom, and stretching forth her hand, distinctly felt the thick, clisped curls with which she had played a thousand times when a child, and which were only just beginning to be tinged with grey when she married and left home. She knew that it was her father, and yet, somehow she was not frightened, but lay quite still; and presently heard a sweet voice singing an old familiar hymn, which he had often taught and sange to them long ago. And when its last tones died hugering away, the spirit, if it were one, had also departed.

Many have said that it was a dream—that she had gone to bed thinking of her poor father, and so dreampt the rest. Well, it might have been thus. But it is curious enough nevertheless, that the old man actually died upon the very night, and as near as could be ascertained, the very hour when all this happened.

Our next anecdote was 'requently related by the individual himself, and with a serious truthfulness, that seems to have made a deep impression on several who heard it from his own lips. He had, it appeared, been the only child of a good and pious woman, who was early left a widow; and after struggling with poverty and ill-health for above twelve years, during which she maintained herself and child by the poorly remunerated labors of the needle, died at length of very weariness and exhaustion, preserving her meek cheerful spirit to the last, recommending her orphan boy, with many prayers, to the protection of Him who is "the father of the father-less."

For the week or two after her death every one thought that the poor lad would have broken his heart for grief, and soon followed. Instead of which as its passionate violence passed away, and its yearning affections were repelled and the search of the search and the provision of the internal provision of the received of the Regent's Park, on their usual custom, in consequence of having the usual custom, in consequence of the Regent's Park, on their usual custom, in charical few parties, and shome, and some

zone, had hitherto continued his friends, dropped family dependent upon his genius and exertions.

off, one by one, until he was left an alien, as it Until her sixteenth year, she had been in the off, one by one, until he was left an alien, as it were, from all good.

He had been out one evening, with some young companions as wild and reckless as himself, and it was late before they thought of separating. It chanced that his nearest way home lay through the churchyard. Most of them would have preferred the high road, although it was nearly a quarter of a mile farther round, was nearly a quarter of a mile farther round, the first time among this hitherto happy and attached family; and they prayed for wealth only that he feared neither the living nor the dead ——

LATE ADDRESS.

As we might well expect from the belligeren

grandizement, Mano more powerful obstacle be interposed.

What progress the present age has made in regard to war, and right, and justice, may be learned, amongst other things, from the subjugation of Poland by Russia;—the wars opon the Sika, and other East India nations, by Great Britain:—the invasion of Algiers, by the French; and the expatriations of the Cherokees, and Seminoles, by the United States. And if other subjugets of a kindred character are sought, they may readily be found.

selves dare not study their Bibles. Large portions thereof an seldom function to selve dies lower in other to they do study and search, they find there. There is something criminal in saying anything new. It is shocking to utter words that have not the mould of age upon them.

Through the ministry the same spirit has been conducted to the people. The same penalties hang over them. The denominations are so mearly balanced, the strife for power is so keen between them that every faucied departure from

I shall not be misunderstood. There is much in our free government, and in its administration, that may well elicit the hearfelt exclamation,

"This is my own, my native land."

I would not have that land powerless, and unable to tepel aggression. The precept, that if any the mister on one check we should turn the other also, was not, in my view, insended as a literation of the gospel —or that Peland was bound tamely to submit to subjugation, without a struggle for her existence; —or that the Cherokees were required, by Christinity, to be driven, unresistingly, like Hagar, into the wilderness, with little more than a crust of bread, and a botte of water for their sustenance. The Jew who asked his pound of flesh, because it was so nominated in the bond, lad at least the voluntary 'obligation of him whom he pursued, but the bond to the free and much more questionable character.

It is well for us all to recollect upon what ceasion and by whom it was said, "My eyes have grown dim in the service of my country, but I neger doubted its justice." Can, we at this day, give utterance to the same expression of confidence; or shall we be forced to adopt the language of an eminent stateman of another land, and exclaim, "I tremble for my country, when I reflect that God is just."

The prephet of old, in describing the merchasts, and their friends, loads of years which have intervened, towards the suppression of this colours. The commander of the countries and magnificence, and magnificence, and pride of ancient Tree, ergmented and their friends, loads of years which have intervened, towards the suppression of this colours. The prephet of old, in describing the merchasts, of the countries and their friends, loads of years which have intervened, towards the suppression of this of the weak, wrests them forebyly from their house in the house of the countries. The shall be told of the glorious efforts of Great Britain for the suppression of this rade, and the fact that it has been declared piracy by the most powerful maritime na forts of Great Britain for the suppression of this trade, and the fact that it has been declared piracy by the most powerful maritime nations, our own included. Our attention will be called to the hundreds of thousands who have been manumitted in the British colonies, and to the mem-

ABD-EL-KADER.

The south and home sturred in reference to a gar worst gardnessory of the companion. Note that the south the same configuration of the companion is the companion of the compani

ceincidence which took place about the same time. A large Newfoundhood dog, hisherto perfectly quice, commonded a cere of more than commonder the commonder of the commonder of the commonder of the potential point of the cere of the commonder of the cere to request the case, as he as grave? This was repeated more than once, until they took to chaining him. Not long after a special to the commonder of the commond

liberty!

Hence I say that the liberty of opinion in our As we might well expect from the beligerent and selfish spirit which has characterized mankind, we hear little of national benevolence.—Although national justice is ever open the tongues of momarchs, and chief magistrates, and legislators; it is in struch more often invoked by the weeker, and carried into exercise by the stronger party. National justice is not often permitted to stand in the way of national aggrandizement, it no more powerful obstacle be interposed.

Hence I say that the liberty of opinion in our?

Theological Seminaties, is a mere form. To say nothing of the thumb-serew of criticism, by which every original mind is tortured into negative propriety, the whole boasted liberty of opinion in our?

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Theological Seminaties, is a mere form. To every original mind is tortured into negative propriety, the whole boasted liberty of opinion in our?

may readily be found.

I shall not be misunderstood. There is much in our free government, and in its administration, that may well elicit the heartfelt exclamation, that may well elicit the heartfelt exclamation.

ation of independence, "that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights," and "that among them are life, liberty and the pursuits of happiness." [N. H. Sentinel. ing at us! As if other people's eyes did not already tax us sufficiently in the way what is called "keeping up appearances." Many even double or treble that tax in order to exaggerate ABD-EL-RADER.

This Arab Chief is now the hero of Europe. The courage, patriotism, and intellectual power of this leader of the Arabs is thus described by an English writer in the following note. Is not this Arab as well entitled to the name of patriot, for defending his country, as those are who engage in wars of agreesion, or wars for conquest?

"Many who read romances about the days of the Crusades, and whose hearts heat over the romance of regulating appearances according to a scale course.

town, and while there appointed by that body to the command of a new regiment in the National

On the breaking out of the war of 1812, Col.

Penobscot Ban
Portland Bank
Stillwater Can

INTEMPERANCE. Justice Drinker informed us this morning that of the thirty individuls arrested during Sunday, upwards of twenty were grossly intoxicated at the time. From this fact may be gathered a correct idea of the ravages of intemperance in this city. The immediate cause of all the misery and expense resulting from this state of things, is attributed to the thousand dram shops scattered over the city,—which flourish in the very face of the law. We are informed that one half of these dens of in-

Old Lady .- Oh la! don't you know John!-Why, he's lived with me these ten years. He's

Old Lady.—Females! Let me see, there ain't none but Biddy, the hired gal.

Marshal.—I understood you to say that your

BRIEF MEMOIR OF DAVID HUMPHREYS. David Humphreys, a graduate of old Yale, was a poet of the Revolution. He was born, 1753, the son of a Congregational Clergyman, at Derby, Ct. Apart from our admiration of Humphreys' literary and poetical acquirements, his memory is endeared to us from his having been the intimate associate, friend and confident of Washington, Wilson of the Congregation of Washington, He joined the Revolutionary Army as Captain under Genetal Parsons, and devoted both sword and pen to the cause of the country; was subsequently in the staff of General Putnam: and in 1780 was appointed aid-decamp to General Washington. In 1784, he was, at the express suggestion of Washington, chosen Secretary to Franklin, Adams, and Jefferson, who went abroad to negotiate treatises of commerce with foreign countries. In 1786, he was sent to the State Legislature by his native town, and while there appointed by that body to part the command of a secretary in the National Conference of the commerce with foreign countries.

Humphreys was appointed commander of the Militia of Connecticut, with the rank of Brigadier General, and died at New Haven in 1818,

dier General, and died at New Haven in 1819, in the sixty-fifth year of his age.

The principal poems of Col. Humphreys are "An Address to the Armies of the United States;" "A Poem on the Happiness of America;" and "The Widow of Malabar." They were exceedingly popular at the time, and were much noted in Europe. He was one of the "four bards with Scripture names," satarized in "four bards with Scripture names," satarized in some verses published in London, commencing,

David and Jonathan, Joel and Timothy, Over the water, set up the hymn of the"—etc.

CHRISTIAN CONSISTENCY. The sufficiency of CHRISTIAN CONSISTENCY. The summariant the Scriptures was the great Protestant doctrine, as a rule of Faith, opposed to the Romish doctrine, that "the Traditional Interpretations of the Charch are to be taken with them." Well, as a rule of Faith, opposed to the Romish doctrine, that "the, Traditional Interpretations of the Church are to be taken with them." Well, the Reformation was the result of Luther's great principle—but what did the principal Protestant sects do, but go to making Creeds to explain Scripture! Here then we have the Traditions of the Church (man's work) on the one hand, and creeds (of man's) which went to make the Scriptures teach certain doctrines on the the Scriptures teach certain dottrines on the other. This was the advance of the 16th century. In the middle of the 19th century, the great divines of England and America formed an "Evangelical Alliance," in London; and their first act was to declare the great established truth of the "sufficiency of the Scriptures"—the second to make a creed to make a great divined a fullthe second, to make a creed!—"not a full-grown" one, but merely three or four articles, to prevent all mistakes, and retain the pious. They added one more article, viz: that Christianity was not insense. anity was not incompatible with slave-holding, nder certain circumstances. INTEMPERANCE. Justice Drinker informed

Aleses, Cambring Aleses, Cambring Interest, Boston Aling Interest, Boston Aling Interest, Boston Aling Interest and Spanish Spanish Aling Interest Spanish Aling Interest A are informed that one half of these dens of in-temperance have not been licensed, while the proprietors of the remainder have so insinuated themselves into the good will of our city fathers, that they carry on their infernal business, beneath the very smiles of those appointed to watch over the affairs of the city. [N. Y. paper.

ADVICE. "Let him go to ruin, he will not listen to my advice," Stop, sir. How have you advised your erring friend? Have kind words fallen upon his heart like the gentle rains and silent dews, that revive and bless the tender shoots and smiling flowers? Have you taken him by the hand—tears moistening your eyes—and with plessant language and tender feelings, pointed out the rain to which his steps were tending? No, we fear not. You have slam-banged him with denumciation and wrath, and consigned him at once to infamy and disgrace.—Like a pent-up lake, just bursting out to desolate and destroy, so have the tirrents of words fallen from your lips. No wonder he does not listen to you. It is no matter of surprise that he persists in a course of rebellion, when such has been your treatment. your tips. No wonder he does not listen to you. If is no matter of surprise that he porsists in a course of rebellion, when such has been your treatment.—
You are yet to learn your duty and practice accordingly, before you give up a fallen, erring brother.—
[Portland Bulletin.

our hired man.

Marshal.—Well, that's one. How many fe-

children were all girls. Old Lady.-La! yes! Wall, d'ye count be

pterfeit \$8 hills on many of the New En-MAINE. 3 ft 4 pr et

Strafford, De Welfborough rough Bank...

mington Bank..... umercial Bank, Poultney

MASSACHUSETTS. Chelses, at Chelses.....charter annu

EXCHANGE.

TAKING THE CENSUS. Marshal.—How many male persons are there in this family!

Old Lady.—Do you mean children and all! Marshal.—Cettainly.

Old Lady.—Oh then there ain't none, cause my child; d'ye count John?

Marshal.—Who s John!

Marshal.—Who s John!

Marshal.—Who s John!

Marshal.—Who s John!

Marshal.—Who s John! Twe Dignery or Lanon. Gladden life wit

"I never tried but once," said Tom, "to set at better for fruit trees t why, it was done in just this way. She fini breakfast rather before me one morning, and ship Old Lady.—La! yes! Wall, d'ye count them too!

Marshal.—Certainly I do; I count all who make their home in your family—old and young—men, women and children.
Old Lady.—Suakes all alive! Then you want to put down the old gentleman, I suppose; don't you!

Marshal.—What old gentleman?
Old Lady.—My old man, to be sure.
Marshal.—To be sure I do. I thought you and twe this hegain to be rather it known. See and suppose is don't was soid, you know, of course. Well, by and they this hegain to be rather it known. Marshal.—What old gentleman?
Old Lady.—My old man, to be sure.

Marshal.—To be sure I do. I thought you said that John, the servant man, was the only man in the family?
Old Lady.—So I did; but I didn't 'spose 'males' meant descript old men, like my husband. Poor dear! He's been all but dead with the palsy six years next hoeing.

Marshal.—Now for the females.
Old Lady.—Well, there's Biddy, and Prudence, and Grace, and Jemima; and that's all—four of them.

Marshal.—But you havn't included yourself here. is found most useful on

deence, and Grace, and Jemima; and that's all —four of them.

Marshal.—But you havn't included yourself here.

Old Lady.—Gracious! D'ye put me down the Old Woman. too! Peers to me the State's mighty curious this year. [Philad. Courier.]

LOAFER Jix. The last St. Louis Reveille has mitth-provoking sketch of an odd genius in "thord diggins" who goes by the name of "loafer Jim."

Jim is a drinking philosopher, and glories chiefly in that room which all seasitive unide of this "degras" that room which all seasitive unide of this "degras" the opposite—he delights in getting drunk. Temperance societies Jim considers a dangerous innovation, not to be countenanced;—they bring thing down, he say, to a cold, chilling, sober reality, and moreover, destroy the delights of the imagination, and tend to make man a working animal.

"Man was made to drink," reasons Jim, "he is of the fluid-imbiling species, and commercing with baby's milk, he gradually rises to the efecution of corn juice—as his powers increase, his desire for the moral reform society, who was less than the should get too great a kead."

"Why don't you quit drinking, Jim" inquired member of the moral reform society, who was less than the should get too great a kead."

"Canse it's agin natur," answers Jim; "mature created me an ornamental animal, a philosopher of fluidity, a teacher in hydrostatic aigh; school, and I'm in the 'top class, up head; all the other feller have gone down tail bocause they did it's now how to drink. They wasn't philosopher of fluidity, a teacher in hydrostatic aigh; school, and I'm in the 'top class, up head; all the other feller have gone down tail bocause they did not carry, I doesn't like the green ones, struggle along and wear my precious and the surface of the mean research is a gin nature, and the provided of the control of the green ones, struggle along and wear my precious and the provided of the surface of the mean research is a gin nature, and the precious and the surface of the precious and the surface of the precious and th

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Advertising on rea AGRICI

PIG Various forms of the agricultural exchange pa o prevent their rooting But we have always hard to shovel on; you than a stone one if yo clearing out. And pens cleared, and their conte side the pen if you ples too much exposed to the Plank floors will last erly laid. But they sh ers. When they are so teraste wetting and dry he contrived to preserve Lay plank, or inch bo

loam or clay, and they

they are kept covered that is thrown in to incr

or white oak will last to

an excellent bottom for

will be more effectual

liquid than any stone pl pins through the planks strips of plank or joist may be nailed on to th laid in any place that the bottom is gravelly of of clay may be spread b The room where the This should be higher a the manure is dropped; trongh for feeding mus

rest. If you would have

enough to eat from, keep LIME AROUND APP the amount of a peck or maily around peach tree "An old farmer of m to us recently, that he h ties, for several years, this apple trees in the spates standing in the dwelling, had all at one cuergy, and he was at a fine the cause. On inquity of lime, which had exedered worthless by rendered worthless by refuse on the stable floo retuse on the stable flor foot of the tree, and to he immediately assig-newed fructification of from this accident, he lime, and applied half a

found that it produced it. Not the health of the truit also was great advise our readers to m and see whether it is do mendations it receives. We should like whe of lime around fru liar virtues in such spots sensible of it. For ourself we cannot

less to keep away worm ime, strown on certai other vegetable growth ation is the same-lime Lime is always usefu impregnated with iron ginous matter. Such their red or yellow app

It may be that the o improved by the additi ore. All farmers ough WHITE AND YELL The following observ torn meal we Commerce by a physic Yellow corn and wh quality, although they a grow in the same field.

the yellow corn surpus that is a good roason w people, or their ordina preference, independent The investigations, in revealed to us many in By the aid of analysis, butter, in a pure state, all grapes, seeds and gweight of yellow India good chemist can extra butter. Out of the a meol, six or eight per meol, six or eight per. good chemist can extra butter. Out of the a meel, six or eight per-thus proving it to be in less nutritious. Of the meal, any one can sai the usual process of co-thick, as in making me side of the vessel, on cr tiself, owing to this fat It has furthermore be-blained from the crea-tretice, but that it per-and original state, in it a skilful chemist can in fred weight of hay, the must appropriate a co-uses and necessities of cow a hundred pounds of to can realize twelve or it In the choice of the suit our taste on partic-to the maticality.

euit our taste on partic to the multiplied emet tiors of the multifarious display infinite wisdom in health, in toil, when they are when they are scanty, food, and different variatify our real and in staffs, rice contains the dian corn the most, an extremes, we have we all different, and yet a

It is on account of the meal that it is such a c